Our gommittee den say do der poss:

"You must give us doo heurs in der day,
thoost vor shiody und pooks," desigh ve know
Dat dey only meant leafu und biay.

Vell, deir gondracts vas made, und ov gomme
Day had do agree do der house;
Pet der toyfel pegus do pe blayed,
Ven der oder drades all voller ours,

Der schneiders dey vent op der abdrike,
Vich put up der brice ov der glo'a;
Der poots und der shoes voller suitDwas sarprising how efery dieg ross.
Der grocers vas vereed de affance.
Pecanse deir exbense vas se high;
Der loaves dey vent schmaller as nix,
Und der meats dey vent up de der abhy.

Py leafin apout dem doe hours,
Main eltest poy, Hans, dook de triek;
Und der oders dey hy rount der aktofe,
Dill dey lazy as peggars. I disk.
Meln vages pe shoset as dey vas
"Vore I listen de licitaries und Mike;
Mein exbenses pe pigger as dwice...
Und dat is vat goom ov der shdrike.

A Broadway dandy, whose clothes were as fragrant of musk, cologne, and other perfumes as though they had ben dipped in a tank of extracts, was exhibiting himself on the steps of one of our hotels, when a Yankee from the country came out and stood beside him to his great annoyance. He showed his diagust in many ways, and finally tried to raise a laugh at the Yankee's expense. The Yankee took no offense, but said to him: "I say, shall I tell you how to take the smell out of them 'ere clothes! There's no use of carryin that say, shall I tell you now to take the smell out of them 'ere clothesf. There's no use of carryin that 'ere smell round. You jist bury them 'ere clothes about a foot in the sand, and in a week they'll smell as sweet as mine." Our dandy has not since been visible to the naked.

A PARTY of wits once stopped at a tavern. When the feast was over, one of the members called in the hostess. Angelique," he said, "I am going to give you a lesson in astronomy. Have you not heard of the period when everything must return to its former condition? Know, then, that in sixteen thousand years we shall be here again, on the same day and at the same hour. Will you give us credit till then?" The hostess replied: "I am perfectly willing; but it is just replied: "I am perfectly willing; but it is just sixteen thousand years since you were here before, and you left without paying; settle the old score, and I will trust you on the new."

A MAN in Providence, addicted to "tangle-foot," having imbibed considerably more than was for his good, took a seat by the fire, and soon "didn't feel as well as he used to." Near the fire was a brood of young goslings in a basket, that had been brought in, the weather being stormy. The heat made the man sick, and the disposition was strong within him to rolieve his overcharged stomach. No sessel being faundy for the purpose except the basket of goslings, the load was quickly deposited there. Calling his wife, he exclaimed: "Phe-Phobe, where did I (hie) did I cat those goslings!"

A NEWSPAPER man in St. Louis was pointing out, on a map of New York City, the spot where he resided before coming there. "The people with whom you stepped were sorry to part with you, were they not!" inquired an acquaintance. "Of course they were," responded this frank newspaper chap, "and they wouldn't part with my trunk at all; they had an attachment for that trunk. Yes," he continued musingly, "I suppose hown as many trunks as any man in America, and it is quite likely that I'll never see them again.

THE Rev. Mr. H—— had a large family of unruly boys, and one of them did something very wrong, but as none of them would confess it, he declared he would whip them all, and then he would be sure to punish the real culprit. Lisping Jimmy, the youngest, retired to a corner and grumbled. "What is that you say!" asked his father. "I thaid," whimpered Jimmy, "that that'th the way old Herod did. He killed all the children, tho that he would be thure to kill Jethuth."

At one of our city Sunday schools, on Sunday hat, a class teacher, with a view to impress upon the little ones the coming thanksgiving time, put the question, "What important day will occur during the week!" What was her astonishment to see a bevy of diminutive specimens arise quick-ly up, and with one accord exclaim, "The great prize fight between Mace and Coburn will come off Thursday!"—New Orleans Times.

An exchange quotes from a rival County paper:
"A two-year old son of William Jones swallowed a shawl-pin two inches in length," and then adds with pardonable local pride: "Why we have a boy in our town who swallowed a whole paper of darning needles and the family sewing machine. The sewing machine being a very handsome one his parents did not like to lose it, so they ipecaced him very successfully." him very successfully."

THE Cincincinnati Times records the following conversation through a medium, as a touching triumph of spiritualism:

"James," said the weeping Gould, "where are you?" "In hell," said Jim. "How are you getting along?" said Jay. "Bully, old pard," replied Prince Erie. "You see I've put the fire out, and now I've got a corner on brimstone."

A COLORED man was once asked why he did not get married. "Why, you see, sah," said he, "I'got an ole mudder, and I hab to do fur her, ye see, sah, an' ef I didn't buy her shoes and stockins she wouldn't get none. Now, ef I was to git married, I'd hab to buy dem tings for my wife, and dat 'nd be taking de shoes an' stockins right out er my ole mudder's monf."

Ms. Lincoln used to tell a story of a boy who was ordered by his father to scare a stray urchin off the premises. He departed on his mission with a "turkey goldsher" strut, and shortly returned with a discolored optis, bleeding nose, and very much demoralized, and told his father the "d—d boy didn't scare worth a cent."

A TEACHER in an Illinois school district receiv ed the following excuse one day from an indignant patron: "miss brown i want you strictly uder-stann that you hant boss of my Children if you kape maria for ben late you Will have troubl you need not think Wee are Slave becas wee hant Wee live inn free land adoo."

A GANTLEMAN in search of a man to do some work, nest on his way a highy respectable lady, not as young as she once was, and asked her. "Can you telk me where I can find a man!" "No. I cannot," she replied, "for I have been looking these twenty years for one myself."

THE following materna/natice recently appeared in the Davenport Gazette: "If K. H., who left home, in Davenport, on Thursday, February 29, will write to her mother, telling where she is, she will not be asked to come home, but her trunk will be sent to be."

THE only amusement of the citizens of Calhon Georgia, is that of tying tin ware to the tails of the village dogs. The dogs are so well trained, that whenever one of them sees an oyster can ly-ing in the street, he backs up to it and waits for

"Give me a pound of oysters," said a man to an oyster vender who was going by. "I sell by measure, not by weight, said the oysterman. "Then give me a yard of them," said the man. The oysterman shook his head dubiously and pass-

A Young man went into a florist's afore the other day to buy a resolud for his affianced. Seventy-five centa-was the price asked. "Will it keep?" inquired the young man. "Oh. yes, a long while." "Then you may keep it." Exit young man.

Toung people in North Carolina (where lovely roman "dips") eat philopenas, the girls holding he almonds between their teeth and the young pentlemen biting them off.

"WHICH of the Fejee Islands are you from?"
saked a visitor of one of Rarnum's cannihals the
other-day. "Tipperary, bedad," was the reply of
the ravenous authropophaginian.

An old lady who inquired for "the dollar varden

THE Boston Commercial Bulletia has this among its answers to correspondents: "Son-in-law—Arsenic is the most certain. Put a little in her tea."

A TOAST at a public dinner in Connecticut— "The Nutmeg State: where shall we find a grater?" A RENTUCKY girl "don't 'low no fellers 'round her that hain't rul in the keers."

for the farmer.

The Appleance and Cat Weem.

I see, of late, much is being said about the Apple Moth and Apple Worm—their depredations, and the preventives. A few observations and experiments may not be smiss, though made out of the usual channel. Some years ago my broth-ther and myself spent some time and pains in learning the labits of many of the insects that are destructive to the farmer's labor; and among those were the common cut worm and the apple worm, with this result.

The cut worm can be easily destroyed by lighting bright fires just at dark, in open grass fields, any one fire to four seres; this done for ten days, at the right time, for a few years, would effectually destroy them. Just at night, before the dew gets beavy, is the time they fly about in quest of a suitable place to deposit eggs, and seeing the light they rush into it.

Just so with the fly that begets the apple worm; it flies out just at dark, and perforates the skin of the growing apple, to deposit the egg which will soon hatche and make wormy fruit, as all Weatern farmers know to be almost universal this year. By lighting bright fires in the orchard near the trees that first mature, the fly will be attracted to the light and be destroyed, and thereby save the fruit from this very destructive enemy.

Any practical man can see the benefit of such

will be attracted to the light and be destroyed, and thereby save the fruit from this very destructive enemy.

Any practical man can see the benefit of such a plan if it succeeds, and any one can test the thing for himself in the following manner: Take half a dozen common cut worms, put them in a glass jar half full of loose moist earth, keep it so, in a suitable place where light and air are abundant, cover so as to prevent escape, feed with plantain and lettuce, or any teuder plant, every evening, and plentifully, and then watch the result carefully, and the whole secret can be learned in a practical manner, if you do not forget to exercise patience. The same must be done with an apple that has a worm in it, the earth in the jar being kept warm and moist, to prevent the apple from withering, and placing a small twig in, for the worm to come out upon.

When the fly or miller of any insect is thus identified, it will be recognized in the field and orchard, and its habits soon learned; that once done, means for its destruction may be devised to suit circumstances and focation.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Work for June.

The great work is the fight with weeds. Rake

The great work is the fight with weeds. Rake and hoe must be kept persistently going, and the enemy attacked even before he is in sight. Continual raking with a sharp toothed rake destroys the weeds as they germinate and keeps the ground clean and mellow. If the garden or truck patch is so arranged that the vegetables can be planted in rows and tended with a horse cultivator, much labor would be saved.

Asparagus should not becut too closely. Allow a good growth of stalks, and when done enting, apply some good manure and fork it in. Beans may still be put in. Beets—Thin and keep clean. The thinnings make excellent greens. Carrots—Thin out and keep clean. Corn—Sow for succession. Cacambers—Sow in rich bills. Keep a lookout for the bugs, and dust the vines with asless or air-slaked lime to prevent their ravages. Egg Plants want a rich soil and warm situation. Keep the ground around them well stirred. Apply liquid manure, in which they delight. Lettuce may be sown for late supply. Onions need frequent working to keep the weeds down. Work parssips until the leaves interfere with the hoe. Radishes may be sown occasionally for anceession. Pull off the flower stalks of rhubarb. Sow rata bagus from the middle to the latter part of the month for table supply. Dust the young plants with plaster to keep clear of the fly. Satisfy may still be sown. Equasive and melons need the richest soil you have. Keep a close look-out for the bugs. Tomatics—Hoe the ground frequently. Keep the vines off the ground by brush or trellises.

Prof. R. S. Eliott has written a series of articles for the Lawrence Journal entitled "Trees in Kansas." The Professor started with the following list.

14. Locust (Black and Honey. 15. Maple. 16. Oaks. 10. Oaks.
17. Osage Orange.
18. Pines.
19. Poptar.
20. Tulip Tree.
21. Walnut (Black & White.)
22. Wilow.

11. Hickory. The Professor states that fourteen of the above named are nations of the State, and says that numbers 2, 3, 5, 3, 9, 10, 11, 21 and 22 extend more than farce-fourths the length of the State—some even growing beyond the western line. The trees not native to Kansas are Ailanthus, Catalas, Chestnut, Larch, Osage Orange, Pine, Poplar, Tulip, and Black Locust; but no difficulty is apprehended in making these varieties flourish as well as those "to the manner born." Frof. Elliott is engaged in a great and good work, the results of which cannot but add largely to the beauty, health and fertility of our glorious young State.

To Prevent Grapes Bropping. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says that in order to prevent the dropping off of grapes, it is only necessary to make a circular incision on the wood, cutting away a ring of bark about the breadth of a twelfth of an inch. The wood acquires greater size about the incision, and the incision and the operation accelerate maturity of the wood and that of the fruit likewise. The incision should not be made too deep, nor further than the bark, lest it spoil both wood and fruit.

and frait.

This is the old practice of girdling vines revived. Ever since the Agricultural Society of France, in 1745, awarded Col-Buchatt a premium for his supposed discovery of hastening the ripering of grapes by girdling the vine, wiseacres in grape culture have frequently made wonderful discoveries in the same line. Sometimes they are going to prevent mildew by girdling them, again it is to increase the size and quality, or, as noted above, prevent the falling off of the fruit. Girdling a branch in the summer after the fruit is set simply prevents a return of sap from the leaves to the root, and, of course, causes the berries to enlarge, or, in other words, to become dropsical. The quality is not improved, as has been shown by hundreds of experiments. The branch of course must be girdled below the fruit to produce the desired result.

The usual forms of staggers which occur among the horses in this part of the country, are stomach staggers and sleepy staggers; in the first case, the zoimal is the subject of ower distension of the stomach, and when urged to move, staggers like a drunken man; in the latter case, the function of the stomach is paralyzed, and the animal is somnolent and sleepy.

The usual exciting cause of such affections are over feeding and want of proper exercise, yet it may arise from hard work when the animal is subject to an over distended stomach.

TREATMENT.—Both of the above affections may

TREATMENT.-Both of the above affections may be treated as follows: Give the patient 6 onnees of table salt, I onnee of ginger, in ‡ pint of hot water. Then dissolve ‡ pint of glauber salts in hot water and throw into the rectum. In a couple hours the dose may be repeated. The diet should consist of sloppy bran mashes, well seasoned with salt.

somed with salt.

PEACH BLOSSOMS.—There is something quite remarkable in the fact that when there has been such wide-spread destruction among the evergreens and other plants, there should be full blossom on the peach trees. We have peach trees about us is varieus localities, high and low, which linve thrown out searcely a dozen blossoms for a dozen years past. This season, in all positions, they were full of blossoms! How by contraries things seem to woork. In the Middle and Southern States, we learn that there was a very light blossom on the peach trees: in many sections none at all. While upin these "hyperborean" regions they have been outvieing each other in putting on their rich and beautiful ornaments.

How the constant and careful observer is puzzled by these wonderful operations of nature. The carpenter may erect our dwelling, the engineer span our rivers, the astronomer tell when the sun or moon is to be obsented, or when the sun or moon is to be obsented, or when the sun or moon is to be obsented, or when the sun or moon is to be obsented, or when the sun or moon is to be obsented, or when the sun or moon is to be obsented, or when the sun or moon is to be obsented. Or when the crops by which all are sustained.—New England Farmer.

Citan North School and flow, but there is little of mathematical certainty in the cultivation of the crops by which all are sustained.—New England Farmer.

CLEAN YOUR CELLAR.—If there is any spot al-out the farm premises that needs a thorough overhauling and cleaning it is the cellar. It is now a good time to do this, if you have not attended to it already. Do not leave a decayed apple or vegetable about it—give it a through airing. Remember that the health as well as comfart of the family depends greatly upon this sanitary regulation in the household.

Zinc Milk Pans.—Experiments in England, have recently been made regarding the effects of zinc upon milk, and it was found that milk kept in zinc yessels will continue aweet four or five hours longer than it will in vessels of any other material.

Potato bugaare as stupid as they are voracious. Straw spread lightly over the young vines fools the insects, whe do not think of overhanling it to find the potatoes underneath.

Our Scrap Book.

BARS IN THE LANE BY GROBGE COOPER

After the milking was over,
Annie would follow the course
Half a mile, down to the clover,
And turn them in to browse.

Heat little figure is Annie.
Handling the bare in the lane
Letting down ever so many,
Just in the emilight's wans.
Wild resembles using heats her

Wild reauthlessing beside her, Match and the checks' levely red; And the haves, trying to hide her, Dance at her mesical tread.

Whething curls peep from her bennet... Peep like bright birds from their nest; And her heart—oh, to heaven won it!... Beats with a gentle unrest.

Lights in the farm-house are gleaning.

And bars must be laid in their pla

But little Annie stands dreaming.

A blush on her beautiful face.

Is it late! Not that she cares now:
Ah! merry eyes, mild and brown,
Could you not tell why she wears now
Just the least mite of a frown?

Over the path by the hill-side, Some one would wander by night; Some one who came from the mill-sid Lured by two eyes that are bright.

Meadow and valley grow atilier, Under the earlier stare; Would it be strange if the miller Helps Annie put up the bars!

LONG YEARS AGO. All for a pretty girlish face, Two cheeks of rosy hue, Two rosy cheeks of vermell tint, And eyes of beaven's blue.

All for a tender cooing voice, And gentle fluttering sighs; All for the promise made to me By story-telling eyes.

All for that pretty girlish face, For a hand as white as abow, I dreamed a foolish dream of love, Long, long years ago.

THE LATE JAMES G. BENNETT. ent of his Marriage.

[From the New York Herald, June 1, 1840.] o the Readdrs of the Herald—Declaration of Love— Caught at last—Goiny to be Married—New Move-ment in Civilization.

Caught at last—Goiny to be Married—New Movement in Civilization.

I am going to be married in a few days. The
weather is so beautiful, times are getting so good,
the prospects of political and moral reform so anspicous, that I cannot resist the givine instinct
of honest nature any longer, so I am going to be
married to one of the most splendid women in intellect, in heart, in soul, in property, in person,
in manner, that I have yet seen during my interesting pigrimage through human life. I cannot
stop in my career. I must fulfil that awful destiny which the Almighty Father has written
against my name in the broad letters of life,
against the wall of Heaven. I must give the
world a pattern of happy wedded life, with all
the charities that spring from a nuptial love.

In a few days I shall be married, according to
the most holy rites of the most holy Christian
Church, to one of the most remarkable, accomplished, and beautiful young women of the age.
She possesses a fortune. I sought and found a
fortune—a large fortune. She has no Stonington
shares of Manhattan stock, but in purity and uprightness she is worth half a million of pure coin.
Can any swindling bank show as much? In
good sense and elegance another half million; in
soul, mind, and beauty, millions on millions, eaqual to the whole specie of all the rotten banks
in the world.

soil, mind, and beauty, millions on millions, eaqual to the whole specia of all the rotten banks in the world.

Happily the patronage of the public to the Herald is nearly \$25,000 per annum, almost equal to the President's salary. But property in the world's goods was never my object. Fame, public good, useful in my day and generation; the religious association of female excellence; the progress of true industry—these have been my dreams by night, and my desire by day. In the new and holy condition into which I am about to enter, and to enter with the same reverential feelings as I would heaven itself. I anticipate some signal change in my feelings, in my views, in my purposes, in my pursuits. What they may be I know not—time along can tell.

My ardent desire has been through life to reach the highest order of human excellence by the shortest possible cut. Associated night and day, in sickness and in health, in war and in peace, with a woman of the highest order of excellence, must produce some curious results in my heart

with a woman of the highest order of excellence, must produce some curious results in my heart and feelings, and those results the future will develop in due time in the columns of the Herald. Meanwhile I return my hearfelt thanks for the enthusiastic patronage of the public, both of Europe and America. The holy estate of wedlock will only increase my desire to be still more useful. God Almighty bless you all.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

In the postscript to this announcement, Mr. Bennett gives notice that he shall have no time to waste upon the editors who atacked him "until after marriage and the honeymoon." On the 3th of June, 1840, the marriage was announced at the head of the editorial columns of the Herald, as follows:

On Saturday afternoon, the 6th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Powers, of St. Peter's Catholic church, in Barclay street, James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor of the New York Herald, to Henrietta Agues Crean. What may be the effect of this event on the great newspaper contest now waging in New York, time alone can show.

waging in New York, time alone can show.

A Becomphable Man.

There is now living in Presion, Lancashire, England, and working hard every day, a man whose like is not often to be met with, named Frank Bradley. He was born at Drumbeg, in Ireland, in 1776, and is consequently 96 years old. Not withstanding his advanced age, Bradley still works hard, and thinks nothing of mounting a ladder and going three or four stories high with a hodful of bricks on his shoulder. He was twenty-two years old when the Irish rebellion of last century took place. For some years he was a farm laborer in Ireland. He was afterwards for eight years a soldier lu the second Royal Regiment of foot, and for fifty-four years he has surned his livelihood as a brick-layer's laborer. He has been married twice, and has been the father of fifteen some and five daughters—une some and two daughters on the second. Most of his some have served in the British army. His second wife, still alive, is younger than his oldest son, who is 64 years of age. The old man is hale and hearty, has nearly all his teeth, has bost noie of the hair of his head, and looks likely to live for years.

DR. CHALMERS beautifully said: "The little that I have seen in the world and known of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon their errors in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it passed through the brief pulsations of joy; the pears of regret; the feetheness of purpose; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and threatening voices within; health gone; happiness gone—I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellownan with Him from whose hands it came."

In a case just decided in San Francisco, where packages of whalebone were injured on a voyage, the judge said that if the damage were caused by rate, the ship would probably be liable; for injuries by those animals can be prevented by the ordinary and reasonable precaution of smoking out the vessel. But if it was canaed by roaches, it would seem that the ship ought not to be answerable; for it is stated that there are no means of ridding a vessel of those creatures while she remains in warm latitudes. The weight of evidence appeared to be in favor of the "rat" theory.

Dr. Franklin recommends a young man, in the choice of a wife, to select her from a binch, giving as his reason, that when there are many daughters they improve each other, and from emulation acquire more accomplishments, and know more, and do more, than a single child spoiled by paternal fondness. This is a comfort to people with large families.

Accomping to a Berlin newspaper, two unfaithful builders—a mason and a carrenter—have come to legal grief in that city. They undertook to construct a house, and they did it after so negligent a shalion that the said house specifiy tumbled down. Wherefore the mason and carpenter have been sent to jail for eight months.

The word love, in the Indian language, is "achemicademourtahwager." How nicely it would sound; whispered softly in a lady's car, "I schemlandampurchwager you."

Aseful and Curious.

Every man has some way of teiling the changes of the weather, or rather having no way of teiling what the weather will be, he fire on some rule, and agrees within himselt that he will believe the weather is to be thus or according as his rule demands.

These signs do not generally receive from those who follow them a very critical investigation. When a man says "I have noticed for more than forty years that always when;" etc., etc., it may be quietly assumed that he has noticed no such thing. He has heard some one say thus or so; he has a vague idea that once or twice he has seen the sign come true, but the dosens of times when it utterly failed, he paid no regard to it.

It is a common saying that there will come a change of the weather with the change of the moon. Mow, as the moon changes once a week, a change of weather must come somewhere near a change of the moon. But take a long series of observations, such as those made by the agents of the Smithsonian Institute—observations which give the stand of the thermometer, direction of the wind, character of the clouds and fall of rain in a particular place noted three times a day for years, and by comparing the changes of weather with changes of the moon, we find that there is no traceable connection between the two—that sometimes the weather changes with the moon, and just as often does not.

The moon changes on the same day all over the earth. A change of weather moves more slowly than the moon, so that if the moon and weather ran together on the Atlantic coast they would not be on the Rocky Mountains or the Pacific coast. Again, when the weather is very wet on the Atlantic slope it may be very dry in the Mis-

than the moon, so that if the moon and weather ran together on the Atlantic coast they would not be on the Rocky Mountains or the Pacific coast. Again, when the weather is very wet on the Atlantic slope it may be very dry in the Mississippi Valley. If it changes from dry to wet in the other. People forget that the moon changes elsewhere than in their own township.

Says some old farmer, "It will turn warm next week, Tuesday, for there is a change of the moon." "Turn warm where?" we ask him. "Why, turn warm here." But the moon will change up in Alaska—will it turn warm there? And it has already turned warm down in Texas—has the moon already changed there, or does not Texas weather go by the moon?

Says one old observer: "I have noticed for more than forty years that the first frost in the fall comes at the time of the full moon." But the first frost does not come a: the same time in Montreal, Philadelphia and Savannah; and if the first frost in Montreal comes on a half moon, the first in New York could not be before the first full moon, and Richmond would have to wait till another moon before it could have a frost, and the first frost mond before it could have a frost, and the first frost would not come in Cuba before the next July.

"Beans should be planted in the new of the moon," says some old fellow who has "had experience." But beans should not be planted in Missouri at the same time as in Arkansas or Louisiana, and if each latitude must wait for a new moon for bean planting, the people up in Dakota or British America would not get in their beans at all.

"The 28th of the mouth," says another, "shows what is to be the prevailing weather for the next month." But a while ago the almanae was changed from old style to new style, and now the 28th comes at a different time by eleven days from from as it was before? We reckon it is.

If the new moon is tipped up so that yon can hang a powder-horn on it, the mouth will be a dry one—or a wet one—the weather prophets are not agreed which.

When the sun crosses the li

March or September, we shall have an equinoxial storm, it is said. Now we are apt to have storms in March, and one may come somewhere near the 20th, but it may have as much connection with St. Patrick's day as with the sun's crossing

Let a man take notes of the matter for a series of years, and set them down on paper; he will be able to test these signs. But the hap-hazard rec-ollections of an old sailor or an old farmer are no guide. He thinks he has observed, when in fact he has paid no strict attention to the matter at all. FRUITS and berries at this season of the year

FRUITS and berries at this season of the year are not only precious luxuries, but great promotors of health. They act upon the liver, promoting that secretion naturally which many are in the habit of obtaining only by the means of artificial medicines. They thus avert many a disease resulting from a torpid condition of the liver. Another way in which they act beneficially is in the mechanical effect their little seeds produce in passing through the bowels, very much the same as the watering of an irritated eyeball when any hard substance touches that delicate organ, and this water, by dissolving the hardened contents of constipated bowels, keep them in a healthier state than any pill or purgative invented by the apothecary. There can be no doubt that in the summer and fall seasons people who live mainly on fruits and berries and coarse bread can almost ensure exemption from sickness, while those who cat heartily of solid meats and vegetables two or three times a day are liable to all the deseases that flesh is heir to.

Canada Farmer:

"We suppose the animal is dead and placed on its back; the operator, by thrusting his knife point foremost and edge up, makes a slit the engage from the chin, over the tire length of the careass. from the chin, over the centre of the breast in the line of the navel to the centre of the breast in the line of the navel to the vent. Let him now stand by its side, his face looking the way the head lies, and taking the fore foot in his left hand run the point of his knife in the line of the cleft of the foot and cap of the knee, up the front of the leg and into the central slit of its bosom. For the hind leg, having reversed his position, let the slit be made in the line of the heel, over the centre of the cap of the hock down the back of the ham into the central slit. In this way the hide when spread out will have a square form without long projections, and consequent deep indentations of its outline."

To KEEP HAMS IN SUMMER.—There are a number of modes given to keep hams through the warm season free from the attacks of insects. Some bag them and whitewash the bags, which is troublesome and somewhat expensive; some cover them with dry wood-ashes and pack them in barrels and cover thoroughly with pine shavings; but we think the best plan of all, and certainly the least expensive with all who have a smoke-house, (and every farmer should have oue.) is to keep the hams hung up in a smoke-house, which should be kept perfectly dark at all times. We have eaten hams so kept two years old, and they were among the best we ever tasted. Uniform darkness is a complete protection against the attacks of insects. To KEEP HAMS IN SUMMER .- There are a nun

DANGER FROM WET CLOTHES.—Few persons understand fully the reason why wet clothes exert such a chilling influence. It is simply this: Water, when it evaporates, carries off an enormous amount of heat; in what is called the latent form. One pound of water in vapor contains as much heat as nine or ten pounds of liquid water, and all this heat must, of course, be taken from the body. If our clothes are moistened with three pounds of water; that is, if by wetting they are rendered three pounds heavier, these three pounds will, in drying, carry off as much heat as would raise three gallons of ice-cold water to the boiling point. No wonder that damp clothes chill us.

point. No wonder that damp clothes chill us.

SUPEOCATING SMOKE is generated in a burning building. When you are waked up at night by the cry of "Fire!" instantly throw yourself on the floor, your face almost touching it, and crawl toward the door or window, because the heated smoke is lighter than the air, and rises rapidly towards the ceiling.

A wet handkerchief, or better, a woolen fabric, thrown over the head so as to fall over the face, gives admirable relief in thick smoke; but few persons now-a-days carry wetted handkerchiefs about them, and while trying to hunt one up, the man might be smothered to death.

TONIC WASH FOR THE HAIR.—When the hair is falling off, the following tonic wash will be found very useful: Take half a fluid ounce of tincture of quinne, one drachm of bicarbonate of ammonia, and five and a half ounces of rose water; then add the tincture. Apply it gently to the roots of the hair twice a week, or oftener, if found to be beneficial.

A NEW system of easting type is said to be coming into vogue in England, the type being east in syllables, enabling an average compositor to set five thousand ems an hour. The invention has been patented.

KNIFE-CLEANING.—The very best way to clean a stained steel knife is to cut a solid potato in two, dip one of the pieces in brickdust, such as is usually used for knife-cleaning, and rub the blade with it.

As a remedy for monquito bites, keep a phial of glycerine on hand and apply freely to the bites. It will relieve the irritation and swelling at once. One application is generally sufficient. THE RED ANT.—Where they are troublesome, it it is said that sage leaves fresh picked, will keep them away, if scattered in places you wish to protect.

BRUSES.—Apply repeatedly cloths wrung out of hot water. This will prevent discoloration of the skin, or a "black eye," if applied immediately. THE first eclipse of the moon on record was observed by the Chaldenus at Babylon, 721 B. C.

HARDWARE.

STOVES, IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

Fence Wire and Staples,

Doty's Clothes Washer, Wringers, Tin, Japanned, and Wooden Ware, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS.

Stalk Cutters, Corn Planters, WAGONS. WHEELBARROWS.

FOR SALE BY J. J. MORRIS, At the old Stand of Bailey & Noyes, March 3, 1870.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

Plain and Ornamental Type, MACHINE AND HAND PRINTING PRESSES. PAPER AND CARD CUTTERS.

NEWS AND BOOK PAPER

Colored and Manilla Zaper, Note, Letter, Cap, Flat Cap, Commercial, Packet, and Folio Post Paper, Plain and Ruled.

CARDS and Card Boards.

Printing inks. News, Book, Black and Colored.

WOOD ENGRAVING cuted to order in the best style of the art

SEALS AND SEAL PRESSES, for Courts, Solaries and Societies, furnished to order. HAND STAMPS.

On Time! MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD!

EAST! NORTH! SOUTH NO CHANGE OF CARS

TAKING OFF THE HIDES OF ANIMALS.—A leather worker gives the following directions in the Canada Farmer: AND OTHER PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES.

> THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD IS EQUIPPED WITH **Elegant Day Coaches!** Pullman's Palace Sleepers! Miller's Safety Platform! Patent Steam Brake!

> TAN Equipment unenqualed by any other Line in the West. Try It! Try It!

A. A. TALMAGE. General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION Marriage Africa County to Cuide. discretical a producing and parenting adapting, her to proceer a the complexion. Ac.

This is an interesting event of two hundred and treesty-four paper, with numerous enginesis, and contains volu-nities that the producing and the state of the house of the state of the state of the state of the last to the state of the state of the state of the last to the state of the state of the state of the first to are applicated to the state of the state of the first to are applicated to the state of the state of the state of the first to are applicated to the state of the state Sent to may confirm of postage) for Pifty Conte.
Address in P. Batts' Baspenery, Sc. 12 E. Batts St.
R. Louis, No.

E. A. FORD.

ILOOK to your Children!

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS.

Correction and prints in the PRICE STRUCKEYS breaks, and facilitation the process of the process Feb. 29, 1672-15.

VANDALIA ROUTE EAST.

The Only Line Running Through Cars

FROM

ST. LOUIS NEW YORK, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE WITHOUT CHAMGE.

SUMMER SCHEDULE FOUR TRAINS DAILY!

7:30 A. M.—Day Express. Through to New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louis-ville-Daily except Sunday. 4:45 P. M.—Accommodation. For all Way Stations-Daily except Sunday,

6:15 P. M .- Fast Line. With Pullman's Palace Sleeping Car through to New York, Cincianati and Louisville—DAILY. 6:45 P. M.—Chicago Express. With through Sleeping Car-Daily except Saturday.

D. G. GARLOCK,

MANUFACTURER & DEALER IN

Saddles, Bridles.

WHIPS, HORSEBLANLETS. BRUSHES.

PLYNETS.

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

USUALLY -

SPURS. BUCKSKIN. KFPT IN HIS BRANCH OF

BUSINESS.

COLLARS.

HARNESS OIL

. . Kansas. White Cloud . .

LOWER SAW MILL,

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

Also, PINE LUMBER, A COMPLETE SUPPLY, CONSISTING OF

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Shingles, Lath, &c. CLINT. CHARLEY

TAYLOR

NEW YORK STORE!!

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK JUST ARRIVED. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Cheaper than the Cheapest! AT THE OLD STAND OF BECKETT & SANBORN, WHITE CLOUD - - - - - KANSAS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

N. SILVERMAN. The Two most Successful, Popular & Perfect COOKING

MACHINES OF THE PERIOD ARE OUR WELL KNOWN

AND EPICURE BROILERS. Both are of the Simplest Construc-

tion, and so Easily managed that we guarantee them to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

As no article in the household has a greater influence in promoting the health, comfort and happiness of the family circle than the Cook Stove, it is Economy as well as Policy to get the VERV HEST and in buying the CHARTER OAK, you can rely on getting the most Successful, Popular and Perfect Cooking Stove ever made.

In using an Epicury Breiler, you are always sure of having

Juicy, Tender & Delicious Beefsteaks, CHICKENS, HAM, CHOPS, &c. SOLD BY EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 612 & 614 N. Main Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO. AND ALL LIVE STOVE DEALERS, LIKE J. J. MORRIS.

july 27-6m. WHITE CLOUD, KANBAS.

Prints! Prints! 10,000 yards Prints just received, all of latest Spring styles, and at old prices.

C. W. NOYES. UMBER GO TO

PALMER & ORTON'S NEW MILL Where you will find a good supply of FENCING, BUILDING,

And all kinds of COTTON WOOD LUMBER. POR SALE CHEAP. dar attention paid to filling orders for one.
PALMER & ORTON.

White Cloud, April 14, 1870.



ORTON.

In the wemforful medicine to which the afficient are above pointed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined in farmony more of Nature's most roverein curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstitute diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of Bronzehills, heve re-Coungha, and the early riages of Connumptions, it has astonished the medical faculty, and cained physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cure the severest Cougha, it strengthens the system and purifice the blood. By its great and thorough blood purifying properties, it cures all Burmores from the word Serolin in to a common Elosteh, Pimple or Evuptions. Mercurial the sac, Alineral Poisons, and their effects are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Erystpering, Salt Etheus, Fever Sores, Scaly or Hough Salin, is short, all the numerous diseases caused by he I blood, the conquered by this powerful, purifying had invisorating medicine.

If you feel dall, drower, debilitated, have rallow chird of side, or pellowish brown spots on face or beigh, frequent headache or disainess, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloumy forehodings, frequent flushes to or this alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloumy forehodings, frequent flushes appetite, and tongue coated, you are enfering from Torpid, Laver or "Billiconnesses, but here the proposition of the Bowlet is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are load in its praise.

The proprietion offers \$1.500 reward for a medicine that will equalit for the cure of all the diseases for which it is recommended.

Sold by drainists at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by N. V. Pierce, H. D., Sule Proprietor, at his Cameria.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

The Great Short Line from Cincinnati or Columbus HAST!

New York. . Baltimore. loving 77 Miles, and arriving 54 Hours in ADVANCE at

Philadelphia ORE TRAIN THE QUICKRET.

MORSING AND RIGHT LINES OF Pulman's Palest Brawing-Room & Sleeping Cars'.

Are run on this Roote from Clarimenti or Columbus to Baltimere and Washington City. WITHOUT CHANGE.

And the place is at C. W. NOYES', to get a nice suit of Gent's, Boy's or Youth's Clothes. Good styles, fresh goods, and chesp!

By this Route you would ALL OMNIBUS TRANSPERS-and PERRIES.

Tichets for sale at all Tichet Offices South and West.

Master Transport's.

Relitiners, Md.

Relitiners, Md.

Relitiners, Md.

Repril 11, 1972.

HROAT, LUNCS, LIVER & BLOOD

THE GREAT INCH RAILWAY BRIDGES! Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and